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(54) **FIBER OPTIC LIGHT SOURCE**

(57) A fiber optic light source in which input light with short and narrow band wavelength is converted/transformed into multi-band visible white light with high intensity output power is provided. The new light source comprises at least one homogenizing light guide element, and at least one photoluminescence element. It may also comprise at least one input element and an optical fiber. All or some of the elements may be integrated into an optical waveguide. In some embodiments the at least one input element increases light transfer efficiency from a ray source to the at least one homogenizing light guide element component of the fiber optic light source. The at least one photoluminescence element can be a point or an extended form like a line or surface. The fiber optic light source output beam may also contain the input ray wavelength, which in turn can be from a fiber optic laser. In operation an input ray travels through at least one ho-

mogenizing light guide element and irradiates at least one photoluminescence element present in preselected positions of the device to cause large area or spacious illumination at a desired target. This source can be an information source to communicate information through light modulation not noticeable to the naked human eye. Information is sent from the optical light source to information receivers, technical devices like smart phones, TV-Displays, or other devices, which could replace the common use of LAN or WLAN networks. Here a known luminescent detector can be used to efficiently collect the information in its optical form and to lead it to a suitable photo detector. This enables free-space optical light information transfer especially in areas where traditional infrastructure using transmitting fibers is difficult to establish.

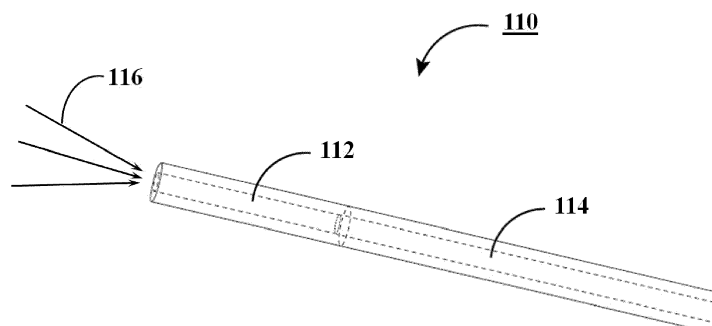


Figure 1

Description

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to fiber optic light sources. More particularly, the invention relates to solid state light sources in which laser light with a short and narrow band wavelength is efficiently converted into multi-band, visible light with high intensity output power.

2. Invention Disclosure Statement

[0002] Incandescent bulbs have been in use for many years. These have been the primary electrical lighting choice producing a trademark yellow glow for generation after generation. In recent years, however, there has been a steady decline in sales of incandescent bulbs, primarily due to the development of compact fluorescent lights and now most recently, LEDs. LEDs are made up of a material called a semiconductor. When an electrical current is passed through this solid material, its individual atoms become excited and release energy in the form of light. LEDs produce little or no heat compared to incandescent bulbs and LEDs consume only a fraction of the electricity of an incandescent bulb.

[0003] The next generation of lighting may originate from a different type of solid-state lighting device. Solid state lasers exhibit excellent beam quality and produce the highest repetition rates. Solid state lasers require little maintenance and can emit infrared (IR), visible and ultraviolet (UV) wavelengths. Diode pumped solid state lasers clearly improve lifetime, maintenance costs, uptime and efficiency in comparison with flash lamp pumped lasers. Furthermore, the shorter pulse duration of diode-pumped lasers reduces slag and other deposits that are difficult to remove.

[0004] Solid state lighting refers commonly to light emitted by solid-state electroluminescence, as opposed to incandescent bulbs or fluorescent tubes. Compared to incandescent lighting, solid state lighting creates visible light with reduced heat generation or parasitic energy dissipation. Most common white LEDs convert blue light from a solid-state device to an approximate white light spectrum using photoluminescence.

[0005] There are two primary methods to create white light from a laser source. The first method called laser array method which combines three primary colors of additive light - red, green, and blue to make a white laser. This method requires power to be supplied to each individual diode and accurate optics to line up the three different lasers. Also, in terms of illumination applications, it is potentially dangerous to the human eye to utilize. The second method, called the laser-phosphor method, utilizes only a blue laser and a yellow phosphor. The scattering of the laser and the emission of yellow light from the laser hitting the phosphor will together be perceived

as white light. At this point, the light can no longer be technically called a laser because it is no longer monochromatic and the divergence angle of the light is very wide. Therefore, it is considered safer to utilize the laser-phosphor method rather than the laser array.

[0006] There exist attempts to use optical fiber for better transfer of initialized light to a phosphor emission element. A light source has been provided with a conversion element, in which at least a portion of a primary radiation emitted by a semiconductor light source is wavelength-converted. As an example, in US Patent 7,959,338 by Kazakevich describes a solid-state light source which includes a semiconductor light source and a fiber optic element in aggregate providing an illumination path. U.S. Patent No. 7,706,053, Moosburger discloses a light source with a conversion element, in which at least a portion of a primary radiation emitted by a semiconductor light source is wavelength-converted. U.S. Published Application 20140185269 A1 by Li discloses photoluminescence wavelength conversion components for solid-state lamps (bulbs) with an omnidirectional emission pattern. However, none of these devices are safe for eyes. Further, these devices do not provide adequate efficiency. The present embodiment addresses these needs.

[0007] There is, therefore a need for a device that would convert laser light with short and narrow band wavelength into multi-band visible white light with high intensity output power. It should be a small and efficient device, safe for the human eye. The present embodiment addresses these needs.

Objectives and Brief Summary of the Invention

[0008] It is an objective of present invention to provide a fiber optic light source which converts light beam of short wavelength to longer and multi-band visible light.

[0009] It is also an objective of present invention to provide a fiber optic light source which provides balanced equable light output by uniform initialized beam in short distance.

[0010] It is also an objective of present invention to provide a fiber optic light source which uses visible light better in fiber optic application.

[0011] It is another objective of present invention to provide a very small, efficient and high-intensity visible light source for better adaptation in focusing systems.

[0012] It is still another objective of present invention to provide visible light with high-intensity output power.

[0013] It is yet another objective of the present invention to provide a fiber optic light source which transmits information through light modulation not noticeable to the naked human eye, Visible Light Communication (VLC).

[0014] Briefly stated, a fiber optic light source in which input light with short and narrow band wavelength is converted/transformed into multi-band visible white light with high intensity output power is provided. The new light source comprises at least one homogenizing light guide

element, and at least one photoluminescence element. It may also comprise at least one input element and an optical fiber. All or some of the elements may be integrated into an optical waveguide. In some embodiments the at least one input element increases light transfer efficiency from a ray source to the at least one homogenizing light guide element component of the fiber optic light source. The at least one photoluminescence element can be a point or an extended form like a line or surface. The fiber optic light source output beam may also contain the input ray wavelength, which in turn can be from a fiber optic laser. In operation, input ray(s) travel through at least one homogenizing light guide element and irradiate at least one photoluminescence element present in preselected positions of the device to cause large area or spacious illumination at a desired target. This source can also be an information source, communicating through light modulation unnoticeable to the naked human eye. Information is sent from the optical light source to information receivers, technical devices like smart phones TV-Displays, or other devices, which could replace the common use of LAN or WLAN, even long distance networks. Here a known luminescent detector, information receiver can be used to efficiently collect the information in its optical form and to lead it to a suitable photo detector. This enables free-space optical light information transfer especially in areas where traditional infrastructure using transmitting fibers is difficult to establish.

[0015] The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of Figures

[0016]

FIG. 1 shows a preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrating a fiber optic light source;

FIG. 2 represents a side perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrating the fiber optic source with an input light source;

FIG. 3 represents a side perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrating the fiber optic source having at least one input element with a plurality of light inputs;

FIG. 4 illustrates another preferred embodiment of the fiber optic source having a mirror coupled to the photoluminescence element;

FIG. 5A illustrates another preferred embodiment of the fiber optic source having at least one homogenizing light guide element and at least one photoluminescence element coupled to an optical fiber; and **FIG. 5B** illustrates another preferred embodiment of the fiber optic source in which the photoluminescence element is integrated to an end of an optical fiber.

FIG. 6 illustrates another preferred embodiment of the fiber optic source wherein the photoluminescence elements have different patterns/shapes.

FIG. 7 illustrates another preferred embodiment of the fiber optic source having an optical fiber with a planar structure.

FIG. 8 illustrates another preferred embodiment of the fiber optic source wherein the output radiation is further amplified.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

[0017] Present invention provides a fiber optic light source in which light with short and narrow band wavelength is converted into wide multi-band visible white light with high intensity output power. The fiber optic light source comprises at least one optical waveguide having at least one homogenizing light guide element, and at least one photoluminescence element. A radiation source delivers radiation with short and narrow band wavelength to the fiber optic light source. The input radiation is homogenized by the homogenizing light guide element whereas the photoluminescence element completely or partly converts the short wavelength light beam through photoluminescence to longer and wider visible white light.

[0018] The homogenizing light guide element is an element capable of generating, provoking or producing a homogenous and uniform electromagnetic radiation beam while at the same time guiding and/or containing the electromagnetic waves by acting as an optical waveguide. The homogenizing light guide element thus transforms the incoming radiation beam into an outgoing radiation beam whose flux of radiation per unit area is more evenly distributed over the cross section of the optical waveguide at the exit of the homogenizing element than the flux of radiation per unit area over the cross section of the optical waveguide at the entrance of the homogenizing element. In one embodiment, a homogenous and uniform electromagnetic radiation beam is a radiation beam whose flux of radiation per unit area varies less than 50 %, preferably less than 30 %, 20 % or 10 % over the cross sectional area of the optical waveguide if measured at a spatial resolution that is smaller than a tenth of the cross sectional area of said waveguide. Such a homogenizing element may comprise a radiation scattering component or an optical fiber which comprises along its optical axis a section for randomizing the optical rays of the radiation beam, for instance a section having a non-circular or non-rectangular cross section of the core and/or cladding layer and/or having a planar structure comprising a plurality of differently oriented mirrored planes and/or edges, or any other means that is effective in decreasing the angular divergence of the beam while increasing the effective cross section of the beam, for instance a beam collimating optical element. The homogenizing light guide element could also be an optical fiber section featuring a core cross-section with various ge-

ometries, such as a round, circular, elliptical, rectangular, squared, hexagonal or octogonal shaped core. The homogenization can also be achieved by classical optical elements like prisms or lenses.

[0019] In a preferred embodiment, the optical waveguide is an optical fiber and the input radiation source which emits the input beam is a laser radiation source or a fiber laser. In another embodiment, the fiber optic light source further comprises one or more input elements for increasing light transfer efficiency from one or more radiation sources to at least one homogenizing light guide element. In general, for lighting applications and to provide an eye-safe radiation the input beam that enters the fiber optical light source has a short wavelength, such as laser light, and after passing through the various elements, emits an output beam having a longer and multi-band visible white light.

[0020] In other embodiments, the output beam also contains the wavelength of the input beam, and both are emitted together. Yet, in other embodiments, the input beam is generated by a fiber laser, and the output beam has a high intensity output power. Also for illumination, in other embodiments the initial beam is transmitted through an optical waveguide and illuminates a photoluminescent element along the length of the optical waveguide evenly or according to certain specifications.

[0021] In another embodiment, the optical waveguide integrates the at least one photoluminescence element and the at least one homogenizing light guide element transporting the input radiation from the at least one homogenizing guide element to the at least one photoluminescence element. In the fiber optic light source, the input radiation is led through at least one homogenizing light guide element and irradiates at least one photoluminescence element on certain places for realization of large area or spacious illumination.

[0022] In preferred embodiments, the fiber optic light source converts laser light with short and narrow band wavelength into multi-band, essentially visible white light with high intensity output power. In operation, light modulation can be used to provide VLC (Visible Light Communications), using modulations invisible to a naked eye, to substitute for LAN and WLAN networks. Here a luminescent detector can be advantageously used to efficiently collect the information in its optical form and to lead it to a suitable photo detector.

[0023] FIG. 1 shows a preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrating fiber optic light source 110 which performs a homogenization of the input radiation, as well as its partial or complete conversion through photoluminescence. Fiber optic light source 110 comprises an optical waveguide having at least one homogenizing light guide element 112 to perform a homogenization of the input radiation; and at least one photoluminescence element 114 which transports input radiation 116 from at least one homogenizing light guide element 112 to at least one photoluminescence element 114.

[0024] FIG. 2 represents a side perspective view of

another preferred embodiment of present invention illustrating fiber optic source 210 receiving input radiation 216 from input radiation source 222 through input element 220 to increase light transfer efficiency from input radiation source 222 to homogenizing light guide element 212.

[0025] Alternatively, the input element is integrated to the homogenizing light guide element or both are molded as a single element, so that that the design of the input element also allows homogenization of the input radiation. The single element combining both features can be a homogenizing taper, which guides the input radiation to the photoluminescence element.

[0026] In another embodiment, the input element, the homogenizing light guide element and the photoluminescent element of the fiber optic light source are implemented or molded as a single element, preferably an optical waveguide, such as an optical fiber.

[0027] The homogenizing light guide element has a core cross section with arbitrary geometry, such as a round, circular, elliptical, rectangular, squared, hexagonal or octogonal shaped core.

[0028] FIG. 3 represents a side perspective view of another preferred embodiment of the present invention illustrating fiber optic source 310 having at least one input element 320 with a plurality of light inputs 326. In fiber optic source 310, at least one homogenizing light guide element 312 allows homogenized light to lead through. The input element is preferably an optical input element, such as a lens or a bundle of optical fibers. The input element can be placed in front of the homogenizing element, it can be optically coupled, or it can be advantageously integrated into the optical waveguide that comprises the fiber optic light source. In another embodiment, the input element is a taper.

[0029] In another embodiment shown in FIG. 4, fiber optic source 410 has at least one reflecting element 428, such as a mirror, attached to photoluminescence element 412 to inhibit backlight of photoluminescence element 412. After the input radiation passes through the homogenizing element (not shown) having a short and narrow band wavelength, it enters the photoluminescence element 412 where the input radiation is converted into diffused or scattered visible light with wide band wavelength. The reflecting element is used to reflect, guide or route all or parts of the scattered light beams. The reflecting element may have different forms or shapes such as flat, conical, parabolic etc. The reflecting element can also be a reflector constructed in the optical fiber, known as a fiber Bragg grating.

[0030] The device can be used in many applications, for example, providing a predetermined illumination pattern to an area and thus improving its aspect or having a physiological effect on the people occupying it. FIG. 5A illustrates fiber optic source 510, wherein input radiation 516 emitted from input source 522, is led through input element 520 to homogenizing light guide element 512, which homogenizes input radiation 516 and then guides it to photoluminescent element 514. To illuminate

a desired space, optical waveguide **530**, such as an optical fiber, is optically coupled to photoluminescent element **514** or integrated to it, so that visible light is transmitted through it and guided to an area to be illuminated. In **FIG 5A**, the homogenized light has already passed the photoluminescent element and an optical fiber element guides the output visible light of white light

[0031] In yet another embodiment, shown in **FIG. 5B**, fiber optic source **510** has at least one photoluminescence element **514** integrated to or at an end of optical fiber **530** which transports input ray **516** from at least one homogenizing light guide element **512** to at least one photoluminescence element **514**, which may be one or more points (dots) or an extended form like a line or a surface. The output beam of optical waveguide **530** has the wavelength of input ray **516** homogenized after passing homogenizing light guide element **512**. The input ray **516** is led through optical fiber **530** and irradiates at least one photoluminescence element **514** on certain places for realization of large area or spacious illumination. In this embodiment, the homogenized light is transmitted through the optical fiber to further sections of the optical fiber having at its end a photoluminescent element, so that the homogenized light of short band wavelength travelling through the optical fiber is diffused or scattered once it arrives to the photoluminescent element to emit light of multi-band wavelength white at a desired area.

[0032] The embodiment, shown in **FIG 5A** or **FIG 5B** illustrates only one input source **522**, one input element **520** and one homogenizing light guide element **512** at one input end of the optical fiber **530**. Since optical fiber **530** has more than one input surface in other embodiments input rays can enter fiber **530**, e.g. from both ends. In this case a homogenizing light guide element **512** and an input element **520** would be situated on each end of optical fiber **530**. Having input rays entering from different directions would be useful in reducing thermal gain in input elements for higher power output designs. This can also be extended to multiple entries of input radiation along a fiber section.

[0033] In another embodiment, shown in **FIG. 6**, photoluminescence element **614** of fiber optic source comprises one or more points (dots) **632**, an extended form like a line **634**, a surface **636** or defined sections **638**. The selection of a determined photoluminescence element is used to control the extent, type and/or shape of illumination. An optical waveguide guides the homogenized input radiation to these photoluminescence elements along its length, so visible light is directed to the areas to be illuminated evenly or according to certain specifications. Also, one or more optical waveguides are used, to create a network so that photoluminescent elements located in specific positions emit visible light, in order to achieve an extensive area or space illumination. In some cases, the photoluminescence elements are integrated to the optical waveguides. In other embodiments, the photoluminescent elements are connected to/disconnected from the optical waveguides. In addition,

it is possible to also perform a light emission control of the input radiation emitted from the optical waveguide through changes in the cladding, geometry, refraction index, output power of the optical waveguide and/or because of diffusion in the core of the optical waveguide. In some embodiments, the optical waveguide has a first end connected to the homogenizing light guide element and the other end connected to the photoluminescence element. The input radiation is homogenized after passing the homogenizing light guide element, guided by the optical waveguide to the photoluminescence element, where visible light illuminates desired areas. In other embodiments, the optical waveguide guides the homogenized input radiation as well as the input radiation without being homogenized, and guides both to the photoluminescence elements and/or to the areas to be illuminated.

[0034] In another preferred embodiment shown in **FIG. 7**, optical fiber fiber **730** has a planar structure with a plurality of edges **640**. In some embodiments, the plurality of edges **640** of optical fiber **730** are mirror coated. The irradiation of at least one photoluminescence element **714** occurs in at least one place of the planar structure so that light is emitted through illuminated patterns. In other embodiments, the input radiation of fiber optic source enters at least one place of planar structure and has more than one transformation.

[0035] In another preferred embodiment, shown in **FIG. 8**, the transformed light which has been homogenized by homogenizing light guide element **812** and guided through photoluminescence element **814**, is further amplified through fiber laser **842** and then transported/guided through optical fiber **830**.

[0036] Having described preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise embodiments, and that various changes and modifications may be effected therein by skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A fiber optic light source comprising at least one optical waveguide, wherein said optical waveguide (530) comprises: at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 412, 512) to perform homogenization of input radiation (116, 216, 516); and at least one photoluminescence element (114, 514, 614); whereby said at least one photoluminescence element (114, 514, 614) converts at least parts of said input radiation (116, 216, 516) through photoluminescence to transformed light.
2. The fiber optic light source according to claim 1, wherein said fiber optic light source further comprises at least one input element (220, 320, 520).

3. The fiber optic light source according to claim 2,

wherein said at least one input element (220, 520) is integrated in said at least one optical waveguide (530), and/or
 wherein said at least one input element (220, 520) is a taper, and/or
 wherein said at least one homogenizing light guide element (512), said input element (520) and said at least one photoluminescence element (514) are integrated into one optical waveguide (530).

4. The fiber optic light source according to any one of claims 1 to 3,

wherein the homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 412, 512) acts as an optical waveguide and transforms an incoming radiation beam (116) into an outgoing radiation beam whose flux of radiation per unit area is more evenly distributed over the cross section of the optical waveguide at the exit of the homogenizing element (112, 212, 312, 412, 512) than the flux of radiation per unit area over the cross section of the optical waveguide at the entrance of the homogenizing element (112, 212, 312, 412, 512).

5. The fiber optic light source according to any one of claims 1 to 4,

wherein said at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512) possesses a cross section core with various geometries, including a core shaped as round, circular, elliptical, rectangular, squared, hexagonal or octagonal, and/or
 wherein said at least one photoluminescence element (112, 512) is incorporated at the end of said at least one homogenizing light guide element (114, 514).

6. The fiber optic light source according to any one of claims 1 to 5,

wherein said fiber optic light source further comprises at least one reflecting element (428) attached to said photoluminescent element (412), which reflects, guides or routes part or all of the scattered or diffused radiation from said photoluminescent element (412).

7. The fiber optic light source according to claim 6,

wherein said reflecting element (428) has different forms or shapes including a flat, a conical or a parabolic form or shape, and/or
 wherein said reflecting element (428) is implemented as a fiber Bragg grating, and/or

wherein said reflecting element (428) is a mirror.

8. The fiber optic light source according to any one of claims 1 to 7,

wherein said transformed light may be further transmitted through an optical waveguide.

9. A fiber optic light source for converting an input light beam from short wavelength source to longer wavelength broad visible light, said source comprising:

an optical fiber (530);
 at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512); and
 at least one photoluminescence element (114, 514, 614) integrated with said at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512);
 wherein said at least one photoluminescence element (114, 514, 614) radiates an input beam (116) through said at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512) evenly.

10. The light source according to claim 9,

wherein said fiber optical source's output beam possesses the wavelength of said input beam (116), and/or
 wherein said input beam is from a fiber optic laser, and/or
 wherein said input beam (116) is led through said at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512) evenly, and/or
 wherein said input beam (116) is led through said at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512) and irradiates said at least one photoluminescence element (114, 514, 614) on certain places (632, 634, 636, 638) for realization of large area or spacious illumination.

11. The light source according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said at least one photoluminescence element (112, 212, 312, 512) is connected or disconnected to said at least one homogenizing light guide (114, 514, 614) element.

12. A method for a fiber optic source to convert an input light beam of a short wavelength source into a longer wavelength multi-band visible white light, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) leading an input ray through at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512);
 (b) transporting said input ray from said at least one homogenizing light guide element (112, 212, 312, 512) to an at least one photolumines-

cence element (114,514,614);
(c) irradiating said at least one photoluminescence element (114, 514, 614); and
(d) converting said input ray with short wavelength into a multi-band visible light with high intensity output power. 5

13. The method according to claim 12,
wherein said at least one homogenizing light guide (730) with a planar structure has a plurality of mirrored edges (640). 10

14. The method according to claim 13,

wherein said at least one photoluminescence element is irradiated in at least one place of a planar surface of said at least one homogenizing light guide element (730), and/or
wherein said input ray enters in said at least one place of said planar structure. 15
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15. A method for transferring information between an information source and an information receiver comprising the steps:
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(a). using a fiber optic light source as an information source;
(b). converting an information dependent regulated input radiation into an information dependent regulated multiband light, preferably invisible to the human eye, using said fiber optic light source; 30
(c) transmitting said information dependent regulated multiband light to an information receiver. 35

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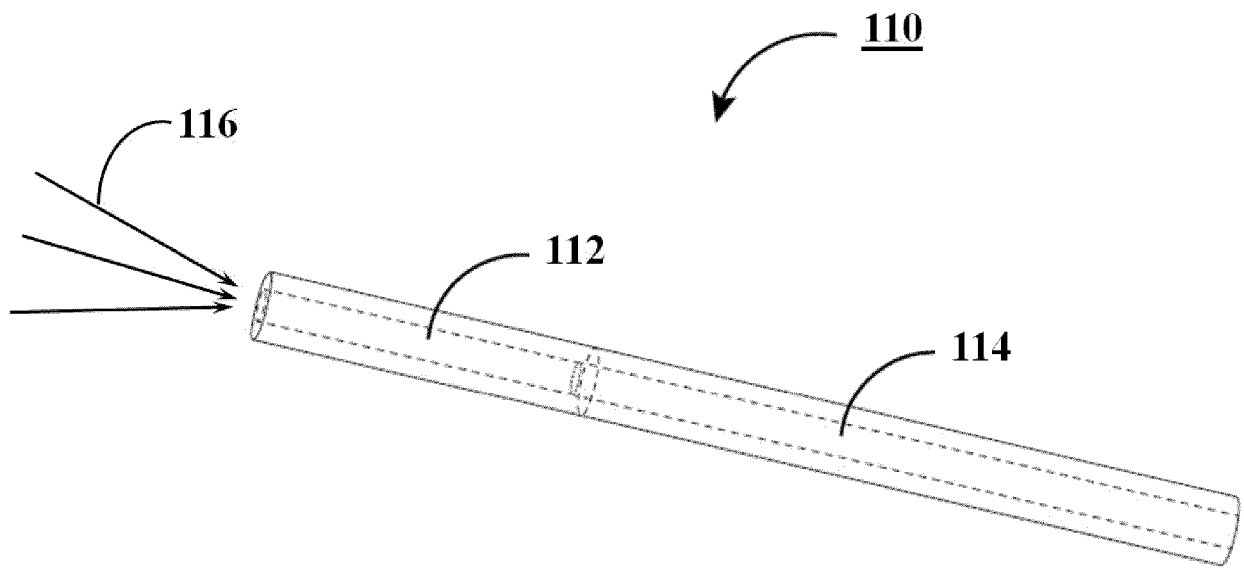


Figure 1

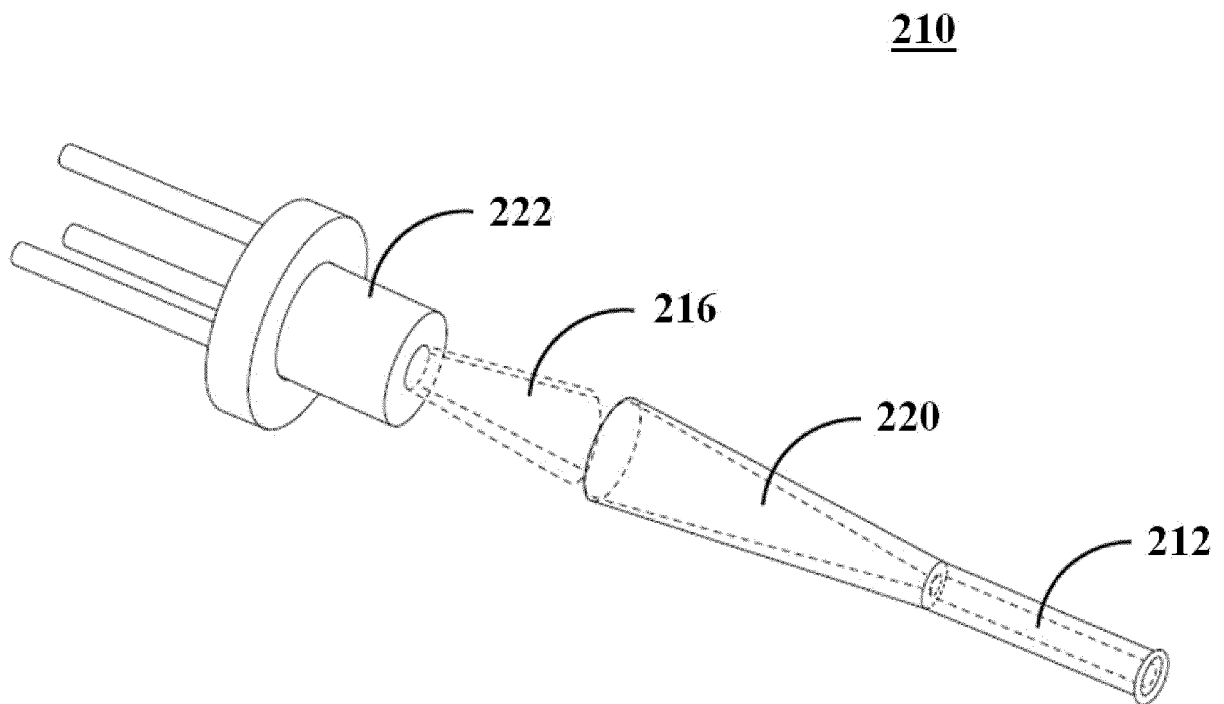


Figure 2

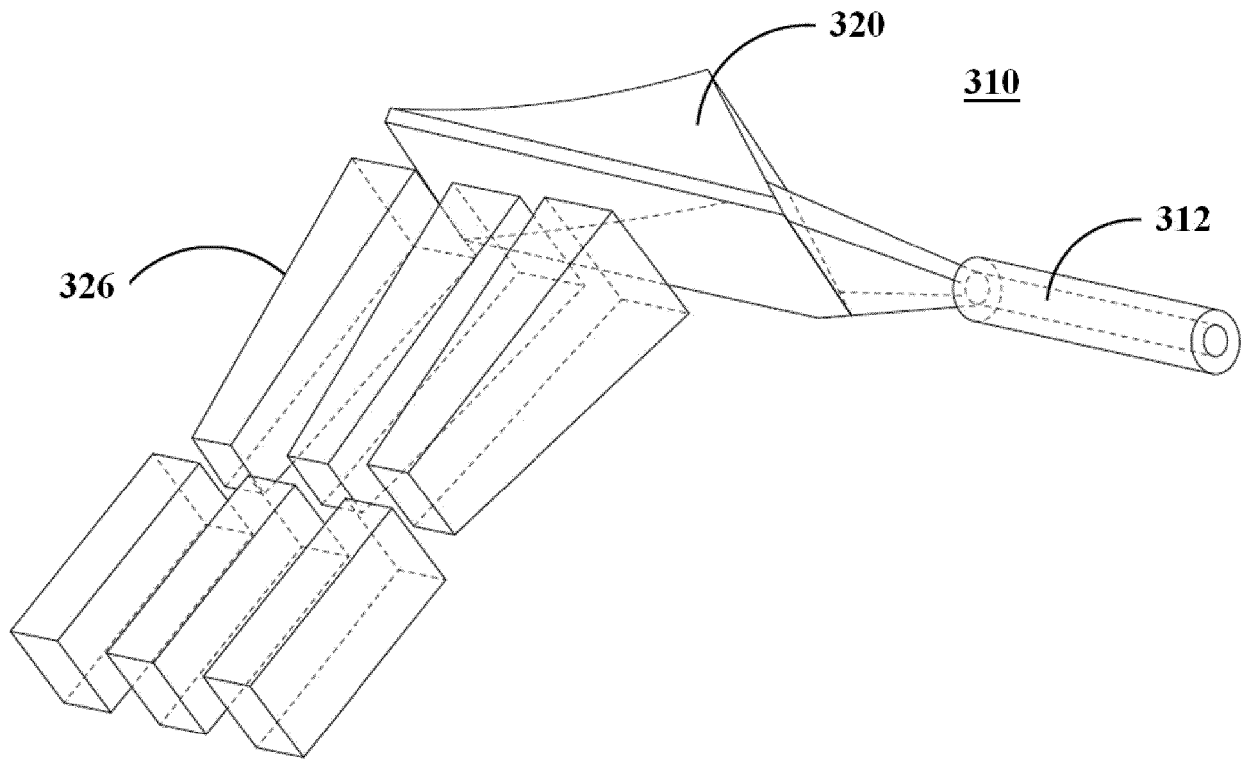


Figure 3

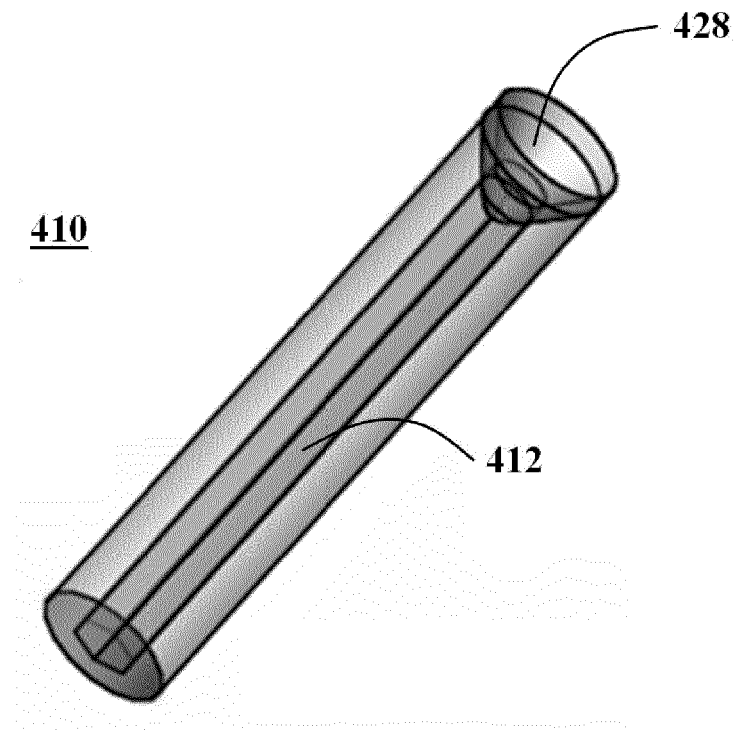


Figure 4

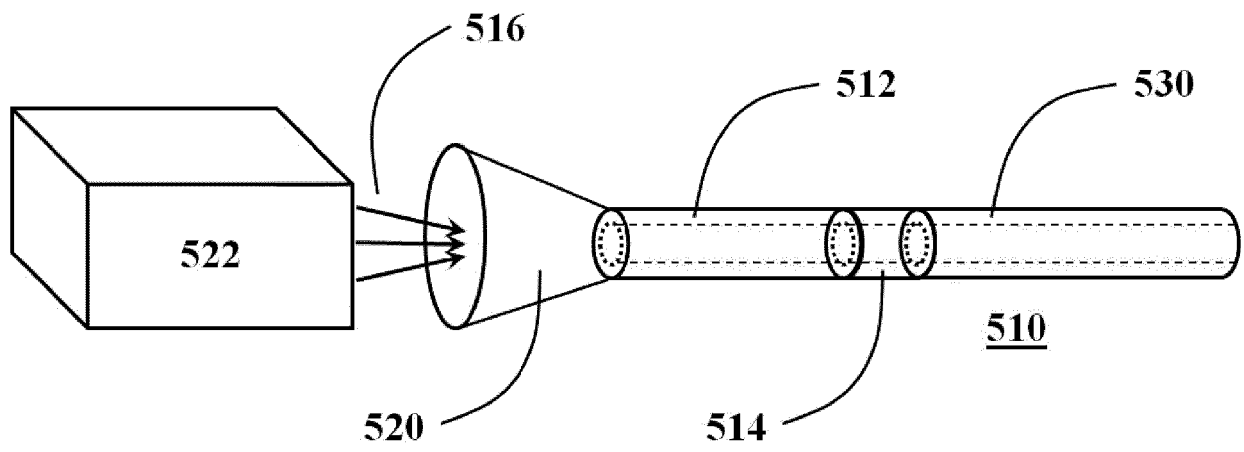


Figure 5A

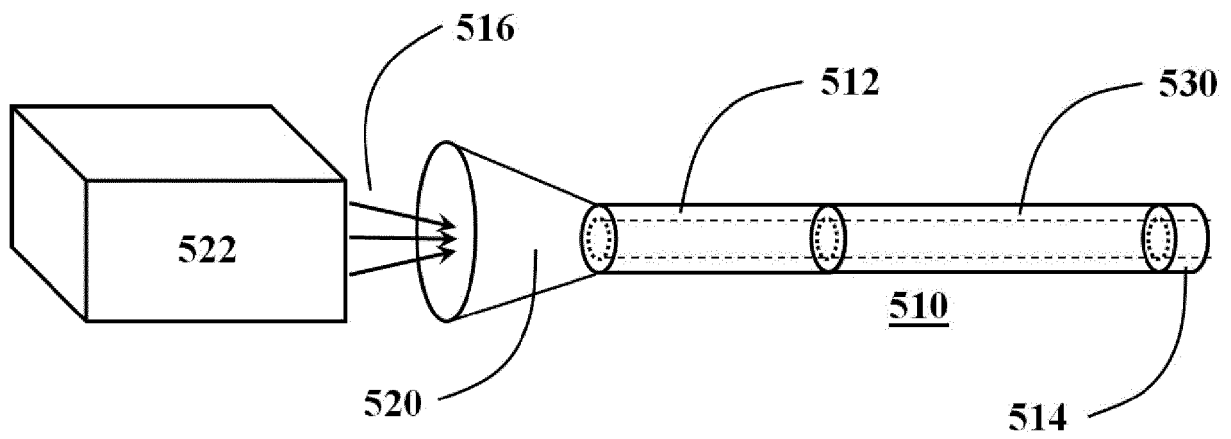


Figure 5B

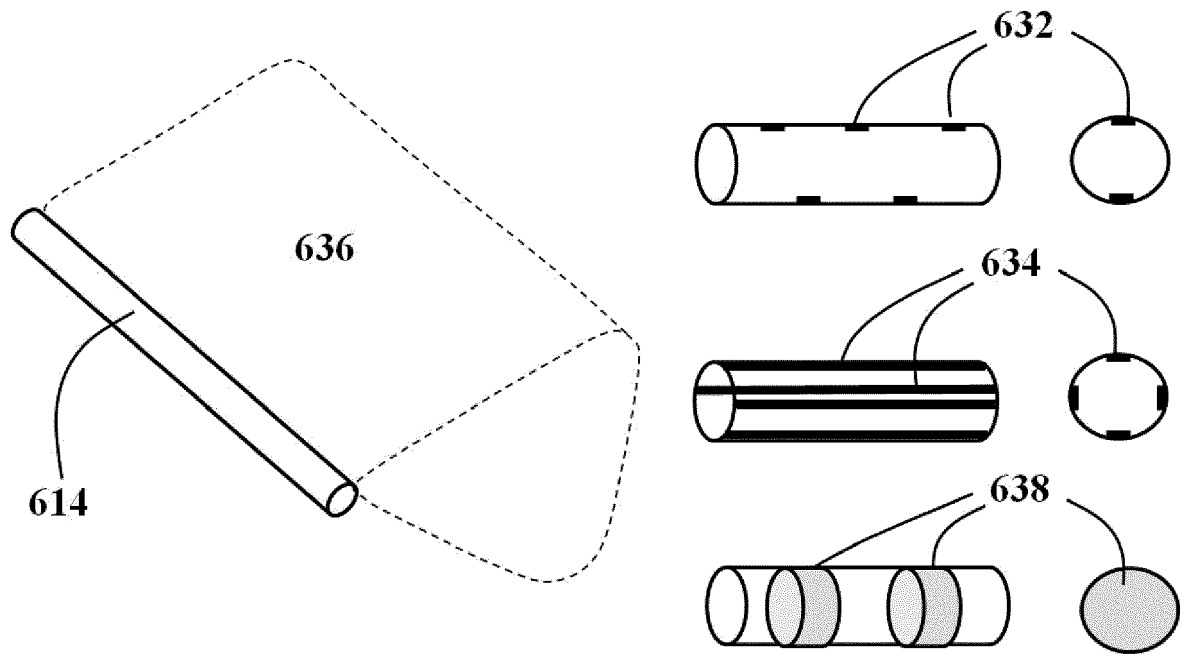


Figure 6

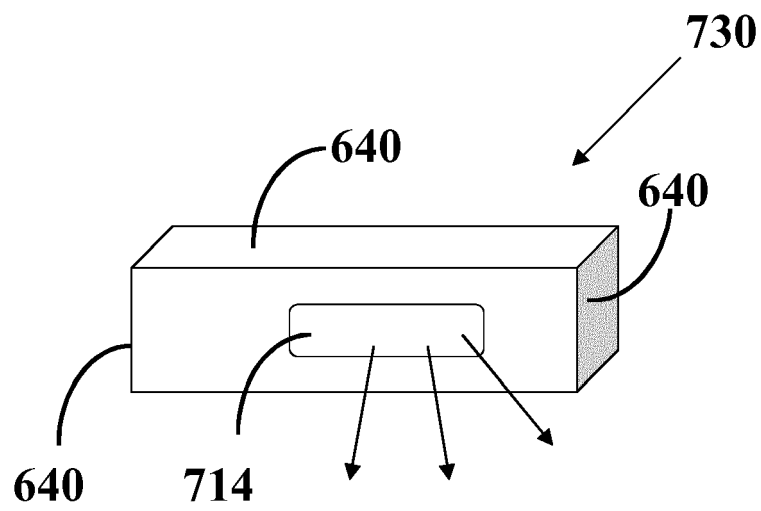


Figure 7

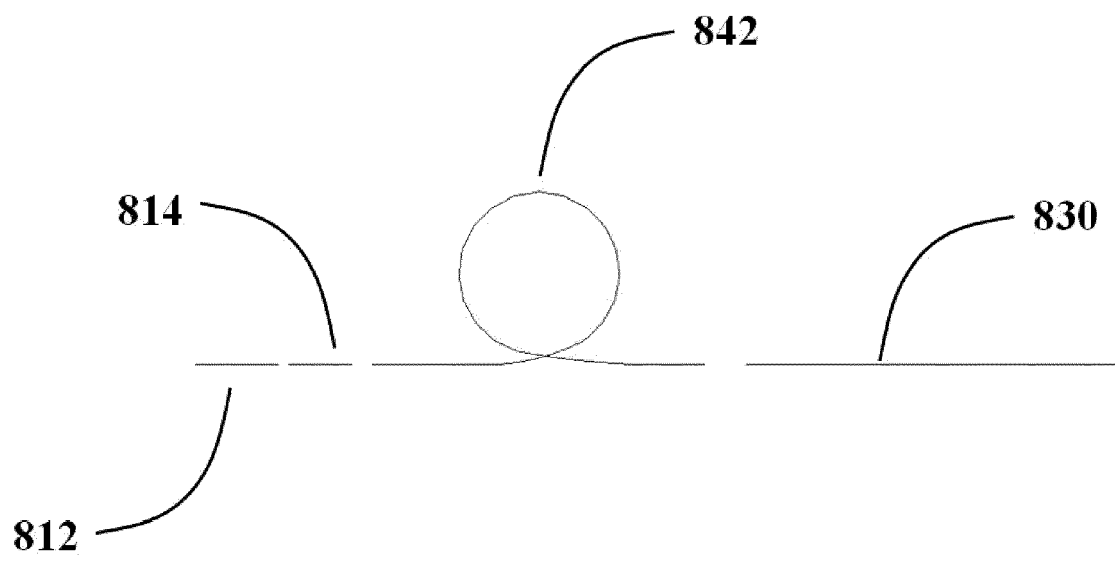


Figure 8



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 17 18 4972

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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 6 272 269 B1 (NAUM DANIEL [US]) 7 August 2001 (2001-08-07) * abstract * * column 1, line 5 - line 15 * * column 6, line 10 - column 9, line 28; figure 5 *	1-14	INV. F21V8/00 G02B6/42 H04B10/114
X	US 2007/297190 A1 (NG KEE YEAN [MY]) 27 December 2007 (2007-12-27) * abstract * * paragraphs [0024] - [0038]; figures 6-8 *	1-14	
X	CN 103 148 395 B (CHONGQING INST GREEN & INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGY) 17 June 2015 (2015-06-17) * abstract * * paragraphs [0025] - [0037]; figures *	1-10, 12-14	
X	US 2007/187580 A1 (KYKTA MARTIN [US] ET AL) 16 August 2007 (2007-08-16) * abstract * * paragraphs [0035] - [0042], [0048] - [0055]; figures 4,6-8 *	1-10, 12-14	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC) G02B H04B
X	US 2014/092620 A1 (TISSOT YANN [CH]) 3 April 2014 (2014-04-03) * abstract * * paragraphs [0027] - [0034], [0043] - [0045], [0050], [0059]; figures 1a,1b,4 *	1-14	
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 29 November 2017	Examiner Cohen, Adam
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

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